COTTON LITERATURE

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COTTON LITERATURE is compiled mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Copies of the publications listed herein can not be supplied by the Department except in the case of publications expressly designated as issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

PRODUCTION

General

Argentine Republic. Junta nacional del algodón. Cartilla para el cultivo del algodonero. Instrucciones para el agricultor. Pub.1, 32pp., illus. Buenos Aires, 1935. 281.3729 Ar3

Note on the cultivation of the cotton plant. Instructions for the farmer.

La lucha contra las plagas, pp.22-32. Includes colored plates of Alabama argillacea Hbn. and Heliothis obsoleta Fbr.

Botany

Harland, S.C. Haploids in polyembryonic seeds of Sea Island cotton. Jour.Heredity 27(6): 229-231. June 1936. (Published at 306 Victor Bldg., Washington, D.C.) 442.8 Am3 v.27

Literature cited: p.231.

Hutchinson, J.B. The value of pure genetics to the plant breeder. Assn.Econ.Biol.Coimbatore Proc. (1934) 2:56-57. 1935. (Published by Association of Economic Biologists, Coimbatore, India) 442.9 As7

"Abstract of the lecture delivered on Dec.9th, 1934."

"The author considers that the reason genetics did not formerly offer more help to plant breeders was that the bias of the earlier workers was away from the statistical aspects. Since geneticists have turned their attention to quantitative characters and to study of dominance and heterosis the plant-breeder has received more aid. Another point in which plant breeders have received valuable help from genetics is in the utilisation of species hybrids, e.g. in cotton, where single characters have been transferred from one species to another."- Textile Inst.Jour.27(4): A188. April 1936.

Porter, D.D. Positions of seeds and motes in locks and lengths of cotton fibers from bolls borne at different positions on plants at Greenville, Tex. U.S. Dept.Agr.Tech.Bull.509, 13pp.,illus.,tables, charts. Washington, D.C. 1936. 1 Ag84Te

"Literature cited": pp.12-13.

Agronomy

Ames, C.T. Report from Holly Springs Branch experiment station for 1933. Miss.Agr.Expt.Sta.Bull.302, 8pp., tables. State College. 1933.
The report relates to cotton variety and spacing tests.

Anastasov, A. Kh. For a complete and effective utilization of mineral fertilizers in 1935. Bor'ba za Khlopok (Struggle for Cotton) (12): 43-54, illus. December 1935. (Published at Tashkent, U.S.S.R.) 72.8 B64
In Russian.

Bancalari, Manuel. Valor fertilizante del limo. Progreso Agrícola y Pecuario 42(1914): 214-216, illus. Apr.15,1936. (Published at Plaza de Oriente, nu.7, Madrid, Spain) 15 P94
Fertilizer value of slime.
Brief information on cotton experiments.

Before planting cotton and corn. Prog.Farmer (Car.-Va.ed) 51(4): 28. April 1936. (Published at Professional Bldg., Raleigh, N.C.)
"In this issue we begin the publication of articles designed to give our readers the most important conclusions reached by the experiment stations of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia as a result of 50 years' experience."
Experiments as to varying widths of cotton rows are noted.

Belov, A. First principles of chemisation of cotton production. Chemisation of Socialistic Agr.(8): 34-40. August 1935. (Published at Moskva, U.S.S.R.) 385 C424
In Russian.

Conrads, H. Breeding cotton planting seed developed to fine art. Cotton Digest 8(38-World ed.): 30-33. June 27, 1936. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.) 286.82 C822

Cotton in the Sudan. Saturday Review 161(4188): 59-60. Jan.11,1936. (Published by The Chawton Publishing Co., Ltd., 18/20, York Bldgs., Adelphi, London, England)
Methods of cultivation in the Sudan are briefly described.

Dizhur, M. Improved methods of delinting cottonseed. Chem.Abs.29(22): 8376. Nov.20,1935. (Published

by American Chemical Society, Mills Bldg., Washington, D.C.) 381 Am33C
From Masloboino Zhirovoe Delo 11: 293-299. 1935.
"A discussion.- Chas. Blanc."

Dusting cotton seed. Prog.Farmer (Car.-Va.ed.) 51(4): 33. April 1936. (Published at Professional Bldg., Raleigh, N.C.)
Tests at the Texas State Seed Laboratory are reported.

Frangopoulos, A.M. Cotton experiments. Cyprus Agr. Jour.31(1): 20-25,illus. March 1936. (Published at Micosia, Cyprus) 21 C992

Funchess, M.J. What cotton spacing is best? Prog. Farmer (Car.-Va.ed.) 51(4): 73. April 1936. (Published at Professional Bldg., Raleigh, N.C.)
"The Alabama experiment station started experiments on cotton spacing a number of years ago. The experiment has been closed and the final results are herewith brought together in brief form."

India. Burma. Department of agriculture. Report of the agricultural stations for the year ended the 31st March 1935. 186pp.,illus.,tables,charts. Rangoon. 1935. 22 B92An
Cotton yield tests, etc.: pp.149-153,176-179.

[India. Indian central cotton committee. Publicity officer] Improvement of cotton in India: seed distribution and extension schemes. Indian Trade Jour.121(1556): 243-244. Apr.16,1936. (Published by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1, Council House St., Calcutta, India.) 286.8 In24

Ivanishin, I.A. Vernalization of cottonseed in new cotton regions. Bor'ba Khlopok (Struggle for Cotton) (10-11): 115-124,illus.,tables. October-November 1934. (Published at Tashkent, U.S.S.R.) 72.8 B64
In Russian.
"The first stage in cotton vernalization is to moisten the seed to 80 per cent. (57 litres water to 100 kg. cotton seed). The moistened seed is left in a heap, whereby the temperature in the heap rises to 23-35° C, under which conditions the seed is maintained for 15-20 days; every means, including drying, cooling, etc., is used to prevent the seeds germinating and to avoid the

growth of moulds. Not more than 1-3 per cent. of seeds must be allowed to germinate. After this treatment the seeds are sown in the ordinary way. The results of experiments of the three years 1932, 1933 and 1934 show that after vernalization all the main developmental stages are accelerated and the production of lint is considerably increased."- Textile Inst.Jour.27(3): A95. March 1936.

Kazhikhin, N.V. Mechanical placing of fertilizer under cotton. Bor'ba za Khlopok (Struggle for Cotton) (12): 55-64,illus. December 1934. (Published at Tashkent, U.S.S.R.) 72.8 B64
In Russian.

McCool, M.M. Fertilizer value of a new nitrogenous material. Contrib.Boyce Thompson Inst. Plant Research 8(1): 13-24,illus. January/March 1936. (Published at Yonkers, N.Y.) 451 B69
Experiments with cotton, p.20-22.

Mal'tsev, A.M. High yield and high quality fiber. Bor'ba za Khlopok (Struggle for Cotton) (12): 33-40, illus. December 1934. (Published at Tashkent, U.S.S.R.) 72.8 B64
In Russian.

Pudovkina, Z.M. Behavior of cotton varieties under different spacing and irrigation. Bor'ba za Khlopok (Struggle for Cotton) (10-11): 59-68, illus.,tables. October-November 1934. (Published at Tashkent, U.S.S.R.) 72.8 B64
In Russian.

Riasanov, V.N. Let us include bees in the drive for high cotton yield. Bor'ba za Khlopok (Struggle for Cotton) (8-9): 95-98,illus. August-September 1934. (Published at Tashkent, U.S.S.R.) 72.8 B64
In Russian.

Sao Paulo (State) Instituto agronomico de campinas. Relatorio do anno agricola, 1929-1930. 334pp., illus.,tables. Sao Paulo, Imprensa official do estado, 1935. 102.5 B73Ca
Report of the agricultural year 1929-1930. Cultivation of cotton, pp.29-67; Cotton experiment substation at Tietê, pp.135-151; Experimental substation at Jaboticabal (cultivation of cotton) pp.157-158.

Starov, V.V. Complete pollination increases the yield of cotton by 15-40 per cent. Bor'ba za

Khlopok (Struggle for Cotton) (8-9): 91-94,illus. August-September 1934. (Published at Tashkent, U.S.S.R.) 72.8 B64
In Russian.

Wasson, R.A. Cotton growing for 4-H club members. La.Agr.Col.Ext.Serv.Circ.160, 3pp. Baton Rouge. 1936.
Instructions are given for members who wish to raise cotton.

Diseases

Kvashnina, E.S. The bacterial disease (gummosis) of cotton plants on the Taman peninsular according to survey and research data of 1931. Severo-Kavkazskii Institut Zashchity Rastenii (North Caucasian Institute for Plant Protection) Bull.1 (2): 52-68,illus.,tables. 1933. (Published at Rostov-on-Don, U.S.S.R.) 432.92 Se8
In Russian. English summary, p.66.
References, p.65.
"A survey in the Taman Peninsular in 1931 has shown that stem and boll disease is the most damaging manifestation of cotton plant gummosis caused by Bact.malvacearum. To overcome this disease, the author recommends the development of resistant plant types, preparation of the soil in autumn, the application of mineral fertilizers, and seed sowing at an intermediate time."- Textile Inst.Jour.27(4): A151. April 1936.

Miles, L.E. Potash & cotton wilt in central & north Mississippi. Better Crops with Plant Food 20(10): 11-13,40-44,illus. June/July 1936. (Published by American Potash Institute Inc., Investment Bldg., Washington, D.C.) 6 B46

Zaprometoff, N.G. Cotton gummosis and its control. Bor'ba za Khlopok (Struggle for Cotton) (6-7): 61-70,illus. June-July 1934. (Published at Tashkent, U.S.S.R.) 72.8 B64
In Russian.
"A very brief popular account of cotton gummosis (Bacterium malvacearum) based chiefly on Massey's work in the Sudan and Stoughton's researches on the organism in England. The disease is stated to occur wherever cotton is cultivated in the U.S.S.R., and to be fairly destructive in Central Asia, especially on Egyptian cottons, on which the blackarm form of the disease frequently causes losses up to 60 per cent. or more. While

no cotton varieties have been found in Russia to be entirely immune from gummosis, recent data received from Transcaucasia would indicate that locally the 'Kingkarayazski' No.915 variety exhibits the greatest relative resistance. Experiments in 1929 showed that the incidence of the disease was reduced from 4.3 to 0.3 per cent. by applications of 300 kg. ammonium nitrate per hectare. Control measures, also based on work done abroad, are briefly discussed."- Empire Cotton Growing Rev.12(4): 349. October 1935.

Insects

Bogush, P.P. Cotton flea damage in Turkmenia in 1934. Bor'ba za Khlopok (Struggle for Cotton) (12): 72-73. December 1934. (Published at Tashkent, U.S.S.R.) 72.8 B64
In Russian.

Bogush, P.P. Light traps as control measures for cotton field pests. Bor'ba za Khlopok (Struggle for Cotton) (10-11): 125-129, illus. October-November 1934. (Published at Tashkent, U.S.S.R.) 72.8 B64
In Russian.

Bryan, A.B. Combatting cotton pests. South.Agr.66 (6): 19. June 1936. (Published at 1523 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.) 6 So83
Methods of controlling aphids (or lice), thrips, boll and leaf worms, hoppers, and spiders, are mentioned.

Early worm on cotton may mean much damage. Mid-So. Cotton News 13(11): 2. June 1936. (Published at 822 Falls Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.) 72.8 C8295
The appearance of a cotton leaf worm "at Port Lavaca, Texas, on May 5," is reported by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture.

Jack, R.W. Annual report of the Division of entomology for the year ended 31st December, 1935. Rhodesia Agr.Jour.33(5): 329-356. May 1936. (Published at Salisbury, Rhodesia) 24 R34
Cotton pests, p.333.

Li, F.-S., and Ma, T.-C. First supplement to the synopsis of cotton insects in China. Chekiang, China, Bur.Ent.Yearbook 4: 272-281. 1934. (Published at Hangchow China) 423.92 C44Y
References, p.281.

Li, F.-S., and Ma, T.-C. A list of cotton insects of the world. Chekiang, China, Bur.Ent.Yearbook 4: 245-271. 1934. (Published at Hangchow, China) 423.92 C44Y

Liu, K.-S., and Hwang, C.-C. Biology of a cotton cutworm, Agrotis sp. (Lep.Noctuidae) in Hangchow. Chekiang, China, Bur.Ent.Yearbook 4:241-244,illus. 1934. (Published at Hangchow, China) 423.92 C44Y
In Chinese.

Loftin, U.C., and Christenson, L.D. Boll weevil takes enormous toll from normal cotton crop. Cotton Digest 8(38-World ed.): 54-56,66. June 27, 1936. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.) 286.82 C822
Efforts to control the boll weevil are described.

Farm Engineering

The cotton picker. Information Serv.15(24): [1-2] June 13,1936. (Published by the Dept.of Research and Education, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 105 East 22nd St., New York, N.Y.) 280.9 F31
This article on the Rust cotton picker and its significance is based on an article by William and Kathryn Cordell - The Cotton Picker-Friend or Frankenstein? - in Common Sense for June 1936.

Davidovich, D.S. Improved organization of mechanized harvesting of cotton. Bor'ba za Khlopok (Struggle for Cotton) (6-7): 71-74,illus. June-July 1934. (Published at Tashkent, U.S.S.R.) 72.8 B64
In Russian.

Farm Social Problems

Carr, F.W. Shackled whites of the cotton belt. Marooned where opportunities for succor are rare, thousands of sharecroppers look toward Washington for relief said to be on the way. Christian Science Monitor (Weekly Mag.Sec.): 8-9,14,illus. Apr.29,1936. (Published by the Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass.)
The Bankhead bill entitled "Farmers' Home Corporation Act" is noted as a method of relief for the sharecropper.

Colvin, E.M., and Folsom, J.C. Agricultural labor in the United States, 1915-1935. A selected list

of references. U.S.Dept.Agr., Bur.Agr.Econ., Agr. Econ.Bibliog.64, 493pp.,mimeogr. Washington, D.C. 1935) 1.9 Ec73A

Sharecroppers, pp.255-283. For other references to labor on cotton farms see the index.

Hamilton, C.H. The relation of the agricultural adjustment program to rural relief needs in North Carolina. Preliminary report, 9pp., tables,charts, mimeogr. Raleigh, N.C.Agricultural Experiment Station, 1935. 282 N813

"A cooperative rural research project. Cooperating Agencies: The North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station."

"The conditions of croppers and renters in North Carolina have been substantially improved under the New Deal according to a survey of 1703 rural families."

Munro, W.C. King cotton's stepchildren. Current Hist. 44(3): 66-70. June 1936. (Published at 63 Park Row, New York, N.Y.)

An article on the Southern sharecroppers - the organization of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, the cooperative farm started for the benefit of a few evicted sharecropper families in Tennessee by Sam Franklin and Sherwood Eddy, and the Rust cotton picker and the Rust Foundation organized for "the purpose of utilizing nine tenths of the investors' profits for the foundation of cooperative farms and educational projects for the white and Negro." To the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union John Rust has offered marketing control of the machine.

Odum, H.W. Southern regions. 664pp.,illus.,tables. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1936. 280.002 Od8S

This volume was prepared for "The Southern Regional Committee of the Social Science Research Council." It is presented as an index of regional culture in the Cotton Belt.

Taylor, A.W. Rust brothers open new path. Their machine may revolutionize cotton industry; their social ideas may influence profit-seekers. Christian Century 53(17): 607-608. Apr.22,1936. (Published at 440 S.Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

Plans of the Rust brothers to introduce their cotton picking machine without lowering labor standards are described. The Llano and Sherwood Eddy cooperative cotton colonies are also described.

Wilson, C.M. Tenantry comes forward. Country Gent. 106(7): 12-13,42-43. July 1936. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.) 6 C833

The writer thinks that the advantages of tenancy outweight the disadvantages and that the increase in farm tenancy is not something to be deplored. He tells of three large plantations--the Pfeiffer plantation in Clay County, Arkansas, Bell Meade plantation in Mississippi County, Arkansas, and the Sanderlin plantation in southern Alabama--on all of which the three great faults of tenant farming have been overcome by the owners. These are too much moving, poor soil management, and poor livestock development.

Cooperation in Production

The delta cooperative farm. Information Serv. 15(24): [2]. June 13, 1936. (Published by the Dept. of Research and Education, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, 105 E.22nd St., New York, N.Y.) 280.9 F31

This is an account of the Delta Cooperative Farm at Hillhouse, Bolivar County, Miss., which is being settled by both white and negro tenant farmers evicted from their homes in Arkansas. Sherwood Eddy and others are aiding them. "The Rust Brothers, inventors of the mechanical cotton picker, ... have formed the Rust Foundation which will utilize nine-tenths of the profits from the machine to found a series of cooperative farms, co-operative stores, and educational projects for white and colored agricultural workers."

"The [cooperative] organization has a vital relation to the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union. It will seek to encourage the development of a strong union and train intelligent leaders. It will stress the need for protection of civil liberties."

PREPARATION

Ginning

[Alabama ginners association] Alabama ginners reelect all officers for 1936. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 37(25): 13. June 20, 1936. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.) 304.8 C822

Brief report of annual meeting held at Birmingham, Ala., June 18-19, 1936.

Argentine Republic. Junta nacional del algodón. El desmotado del algodón. Pub.no.4, 40pp., illus. Buenos Aires, 1936. 281.3729 Ar3

The ginning of cotton.

This publication is a translation of Farmers' Bulletin 1748 of the United States Department of Agriculture, by C.A.Bennett and F.L.Gerdes.

Bennett, C.A. Progress in ginning tests and gin testing instruments. Cotton Ginners' Jour.7(8): 3-4,17-18,illus. May 1936. (Published by Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, 109 North Second Ave., Dallas, Tex.) 304.8 C824

"Presented before the 27th annual convention, Texas cotton ginners' association, Forth Worth, April 3," 1936.

Work being done at the United States Cotton Ginning Laboratories, Stoneville, Mississippi, is described.

Bennett, C.A. and Gerdes, F.L. The vertical drier for seed cotton. U.S.Dept.Agr.Misc.Pub.239, 32pp.,illus.,tables. Washington. 1936. 1 Ag84M

Gerdes, F.L. Cotton ginning investigations by Department of agriculture. Cotton Digest 8 (38-World ed.): 58-60. June 27,1936. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.) 286.82 C822

Gerdes, F.L. Seed cotton handling and ginning practices in relation to the quality of lint. Cotton Ginners' Jour.7(9): 5-6,11-12,14-15, 18-19,illus. June 1936. (Published by Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, 109 North Second Ave., Dallas, Tex.) 304.8 C824

Address at meeting of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association March 31-April 2, 1936.

Gerdes, G.A. Report on gins in Louisiana and the proper ginning of cotton. La.Agr.Expt.Sta.Circ. 16, 7pp. Baton Rouge. 1936.

Part II of this circular is a reprint of the introduction and summary of U.S. Department of Agriculture technical bulletin no.503 entitled: "Effects of gin-saw speed and seed-roll density on quality of cotton lint and operation of gin stands," by C.A.Bennett and F.L.Gerdes.

Herrmann, O.W. Co-op gins point way. Amer.Cotton Grower 2(1): 6-7,illus. June 1936. (Published at 535 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.) 72.8 Am32

The author gives a brief history of the develop-

ment of cooperative ginning, especially in Texas.

Largent, Alex. Seeing in the gin and oil mill industry. Cotton Ginners' Jour.7(9): 9-10,17,20-21,illus. June 1936. (Published by Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, 109 North Second Ave., Dallas,Tex.) 304.8 C824
Proper lighting for gin plants is described.

Lockett, A.L. An open letter. Cotton Ginners' Jour.7(8): 5,22. May 1936. (Published by Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, 109 North Second Ave., Dallas, Tex.) 304.8 C824
The president of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association reviews the record of the Association.

Murray, L.T. Bad ginning practices. Cotton Ginners' Jour.7(8): 19-20. May 1936. (Published by Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, 109 North Second Ave., Dallas, Tex.) 304.8 C824
Address at meeting of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, April 3, 1936.

Roe, J.W. Who invented the cotton gin? Mech.Engin. 58(6): 386-387. June 1936. (Published by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 20th and Northampton Streets, Easton, Pa.)
The author quotes several authorities to prove that the cotton gin was invented by Eli Whitney.

[Tennessee cotton ginners' association] Tennessee ginners hold most successful meeting in history. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 37(25): 13. June 20, 1936. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.) 304.8 C822
Brief report of meeting held at Tiptonville, Tenn., June 15, 1936.

Baling

False packs question discussed. Cotton Digest 8(36): 10. June 13, 1936. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.) 286.82 C822
Report of a meeting in Dallas of cotton exporters and ginners to consider charges of false packing made by foreign buyers.

MARKETING

General

Cotton supplies and prices. Textile Mercury and Argus (46th, Ann.Trade Rev.): 21,tables. Feb.14,1936. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England) 304.8 T318

"Statistics of the World's cotton crops are given and attention called to the advance of 'outside growths.' The estimate for the 1935-6 season is 15,602,000 bales (500 lb.) for 'Outside growths,' and 11,709,000 for American cotton. Another table records the weekly prices for Middling, Egyptian F.G.F., Good No.1 Oomras,32's American twist and 60's Egyptian twist for 1935."- Textile Inst.Jour. 27(4): A194. April 1936.

Cox, A.B. The A.A.A., the cotton growers, and the agricultural problem. Amer.Statis.Assoc.Jour.31 (194): 295-305. June 1936. (Published by the Association. Frederick F. Stephan, Secty-Treasurer, 722 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D.C.) 251 Am3

Discussion by L.H.Bean, pp.308-314. Rejoinder by Dr.Cox, pp.314-317.

The main theses in Dr.Cox's paper as stated by him in his Rejoinder are as follows:

"(1) That price parity with 1909-1914, which is the main objective of the A.A.A., is unsound and that parity income should be the objective. (2) That the gold price of cotton has not advanced, and that dollar prices advanced almost exactly in proportion to the decline in the gold value of the dollar. (3) That a restriction program to raise price to raise farmers income will not work in the case of cotton because planned restriction of production is met by (a) planned restriction of consumption of American cotton, (b) planned expansion of production abroad, and (c) increased competition of substitutes. (4) That cotton production restriction has put hundreds of thousands, even millions, on relief. (5) That specialized cotton production occupies a key position in our system of specialized, large scale, regional production, and that it is of extreme national importance to restore foreign markets for American cotton."

Fooshe, G.W. Government cotton policy examined by cotton policy examined by cotton authority. Cotton Digest 8(38-World ed.): 22,24. June 27,1936. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston,Tex.) 286.82 C822

Roberts, J.B. Cotton farmers want controlled production. Farm and Ranch 55(10): 5. May 15,1936. (Published at 3306 Main St., Dallas, Tex.) 6 T31
The writer of this letter replies to Dr. Cox's comments on the effect of controlled cotton production on foreign trade.

Demand and Competition

An ABC of cotton III.-Cloth. Manchester Guardian Com.32(828): 401. May 1, 1936. (Published at Guardian Bldg., 3 Cross St., Manchester, 2, England) 286.8 M315
The last of three articles aiming "to define terms in everyday use in the buying and selling of raw material, yarn, and cloth, or to explain some point in the method of trading."

Argentine Republic. Junta nacional del algodon. La industria textil y el consumo de algodon en la Argentina en 1935. 10pp.,tables,mimeogr. Buenos Aires, 1936. 304 Ar32
The textile industry and the consumption of cotton in Argentina in 1935.

Ashton, H. Yarns of "fibro" staple fibre. The new textile in Lancashire and Yorkshire. Textile Weekly 17(428): 561,563,charts. May 15, 1936. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, 3, England) 304.8 T3127
Possibilities of the use of "fibro" are discussed.

[Beattie, S.M.] Beattie gives interesting analysis of textile situation. Textile Bull.50(13): 3-4,34. table. May 28, 1936. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.) 304.8 So82
Address at "annual meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina at High Hampton, N.C., May 22nd," 1936.

[Cheatham, J.H.] Sees danger for southern mills. Textile Bull.50(16): 8-9. June 18, 1936. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.) 304.8 So82
"The textile industry started in England but on account of unfavorable laws migrated in part to the New England States of this country where it grew and prospered for a generation. Finally unfavorable laws, high taxes, and unionism drove them out. Today the South is in the saddle, but will we profit by the tragic experience of our friends above the Mason and Dixon Line?"

Compliance drive. Launched by cotton textile industry--Murchison outlines possible approach. Textile World 86(7): 1252-1253. June 1936. (Published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.) 304.8 T315

Brief reports of recent meetings of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, and the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina are given to show their endorsement of compliance with code hours and wage standards.

Cotton consumption improving. Britain's increasing use of East Indian. Manchester Guardian Com. 32(821): 236. Mar. 13, 1936. (Published at Guardian Bldg., 3 Cross St., Manchester, 2, England) 286.8 M315

Statistics published by the "International Cotton Federation" are discussed briefly.

Emelianoff, I.V. Textile industry in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy and Japan. U.S. Nat.Recovery Admin., Div.Rev., Work Materials 28, 108pp.,tables,mimeogr. Washington, D.C. 1936. 173.2 N21T

Georgia mill men meet at Savannah. Cotton [Atlanta] 100(6): 63-64, illus. June 1936. (Published by W.R.C.Smith Publishing Company, Grant Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.) 304.8 C823

Report of the 26th annual convention of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, May 21-22, 1936, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga.

Gölkel, Heinrich. Fortschritte in der textilindustrie. Monatschrift für Textile-Industrie 50(10): 236-257. October 1935. (Published by Theodor Martins Textilverlag Dorrienstrasse 9, Leipzig C 1, Germany) 304.8 L53

Progress in the textile industry.

"A review. - Leopold Scheflan."- Chem.Abs.30(1): 291. Jan.10,1936.

Hourly and weekly earnings in textile dyeing and finishing: cotton, silk, and rayon, 1933 and 1934. Monthly Labor Rev.42(5): 1336-1363. May 1936. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor)

"This is the first of two articles on hourly and weekly wages in the textile-finishing industry, as disclosed by a survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The present article deals with the finish-

ing of woven cotton goods (including certain mixtures of cotton with silk or rayon), and of silk and rayon."

A footnote on p.1336 reads as follows: "Data compiled by the Bureau's Division of Wages, Hours, and Working Conditions. This article summarizes a report prepared by N.A.Tolles which is available in the files of the Bureau."

Japan. Record exports and budget deficits. Times Ann. Financial and Com.Rev.(47295): xxxv,tables. Feb.11, 1936. (Published at Printing House Square, London, E.C.4, England)

"Financial and export statistics are discussed. Cotton cloth is still the chief export and amounted in the first 11 months of 1935 to 2-1/2 thousand million sq.yds. The rate of increase over 1934 was 77 per cent, but that for 1934 over 1933 was 22.1 per cent."- Textile Inst.Jour.27(4): A195. April 1936.

Kay, Sir Joseph. Bombay millowners' annual review. Indian Textile Jour.46(547): 234-236. Apr.15,1936. (Published at Military Square, Fort, Bombay, India) 304.8 In2

Address at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association held on March 23, 1936.

The author reviews the Indian cotton textile industry for 1935.

Kirksey, J.W. Modernized welfare work among textile operatives. Textile Bull.50(13): 5,25. May 28, 1936. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.) 304.8 So82

"Address before the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, Savannah, May 21st," 1936.

The assistance of an outside agency in meeting welfare problems is advocated.

Abstract in Cotton [Atlanta] 100(6): 58-59. June 1936.

Lalbhai, Kasturbhai. The mill industry in Ahmedabad. Indian Textile Jour.46(547): 237-239, illus. Apr.15,1936. (Published at Military Square, Fort, Bombay, India) 304.8 In2

Address "at the annual general meeting of the Ahmedabad millowners' association on 30th March 1936."

The author reviews the Indian cotton textile industry for 1935.

McLaurine, W.M. Cotton mills ask only chance to operate on economic concepts. Cotton Digest 8 (38-World ed.): 61,66. June 27,1936. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.) 286.22 C822

Mancunian. Ways of increasing cotton trade. Spinners to enquire into reorganisation. Manchester Guardian Com.32(827): 361. Apr.24,1936. (Published at Guardian Bldg., 3, Cross St., Manchester, 2, England) 286.8 M315

"A committee has been appointed by the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations to investigate thoroughly the existing organisation of the industry in all its phases, with a view to recommending to the General Committee the adoption of proposals which have for their object the improvement and the expansion of the cotton trade."

The author discusses two ways of increasing Lancashire's cotton trade.

Mieg, Marcel. Les essais d'entente professionnelle dans l'industrie cotonnière. Soc.d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale. Bulletin 134(12): 634-644. December 1935. (Published at 44, Rue de Rennes, Paris (6^{e}), France)

Tests of the professional associations in the cotton industry.

An account of the effect of the depression on the cotton textile industry of France, the formation of syndicates and their attempts to control prices and production without success. The organization of the cotton industry in Italy, Germany, the United States, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Belgium and England is briefly reviewed.

Murchison, C.T. Over production is bane of the cotton textile industry. Cotton Digest 8(36): 5,14. June 27, 1936. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.) 286.82 C822

"Excerpts from an address before the Southern Textile Association, Blowing Rock, N.C., June 20, 1936."

Nickerson, J.W. Work assignment. Amer.Acad.Polit. & Soc.Sci.Ann.184: 54-61. March 1936. (Published at 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.) 280.9 Am34

Recent efforts to improve industrial relations in various branches of the textile industry are described.

Oldham master cotton spinners' association limited. Report of the committee for year ended December 31st,

1935, together with lists of the committee and members. 86pp., tables, Oldham, England, Thos. Dornan ltd., 1936. 72.9 O11 1934.

Overseas trade in cotton textiles. The story in figures. Textile Mercury and Argus (46th Ann. Trade Rev.): 23,25,tables,chart. Feb.14,1936. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England) 304.8 T318

Exports of cotton textiles from Great Britain are given.

Pflieger, J.J. Reopening old cotton markets more vital than finding new. Cotton Digest 8(38-World ed.): 57. June 27, 1936. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.) 286.82 C822

The post-war contraction in cotton exports. Plans for reorganization. Times Ann. Financial and Com.Rev.(47295): xxxii. Feb.11,1936. (Published at Printing House Square, London, E.C.4, England)

"A review of the state of trade in 1935 and of schemes for reorganization."- Textile Inst. Jour.27(4): A195. April 1936.

Ray, Georges. A new artificial fibre: "Lanital." Monthly Bull.of Agr.Sci.and Practice 27(4): 149-156,tables. April 1936. (Published by International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy) 241 In82

Bibliography, p.156.

The author describes the process of manufacture and the chemical and physical characteristics of this substitute for wool which is being manufactured in Italy from casein.

The rayon industry. Statist 127(3041): 941,942. June 6, 1936. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, England) 286.8 St2

Brief statements of the situation in the British rayon industry. The production of staple fiber in Great Britain and other countries is noted.

The secondary textile trades. Hosiery elastic webbing asbestos, and rope and twine are expanding trades, but lace, canvas goods and sacks show declines on a ten-year comparison. Textile Manfr.62(735): 95, tables. March 1936. (Published by Emmott & Co., Ltd., 31 King St. West, Manchester,3,England) 304.8 T3126

Production and exports of these products in Great Britain, 1933 and 1934, are given.

A simple set of forms for keeping technical data at the operating executive's finger tips. Cotton [Atlanta] 100(6): 51-53, tables. June 1936. (Published by W.R.C.Smith Publishing Company, Grant Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.) 304.8 C823

The illustrations of desirable data given in this article cover spinning.

Spilman, G.H. "Rayon" or "Artificial???" The British Celanese case against the adoption of the generic word "rayon" in place of "artificial silk" or "artificial" ... any other man-made or machine-made textile fibre. Textile Weekly 17(432): 671-672. June 12, 1936. (Published at 49, Deansgate, Manchester, 3, England) 304.8 T3127

T., E. Leistungssteigerung der baumwollspinnerei. Spinner und Weber 54(21): 8-10. May 22, 1936. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany) 304.8 Sp41

Increasing production in the cotton spinning industry.

United States Department of commerce. Bureau of the census. Biennial census of manufactures 1933. 663pp., tables. Washington, D.C. 1936. 157.41 Sp3Mf

Cotton goods, pp.151-160; Cotton small wares, pp.161-163.

United States Federal trade commission. Textile industries in the first half of 1935. Part 1. The cotton textile industry including thread, cordage & twine. 52pp., tables, mimeogr. [Washington, D.C.] 1936.

Rates of return on investment and distribution of mill costs are given for the 630 companies reported upon.

United States Tariff commission. Cotton cloth. Report to the President on the differences in costs of production of cotton cloth in the United States and in the principal competing country as ascertained pursuant to the provisions of sections 336 of title III of the Tariff act of 1930. With appendixes. Proclamation by the president. U.S. Tariff Comm. (2d ser.) Rept.112, 168pp., tables. Washington, D.C. 1936. 173 T17Rs

"Japan is the principal competing country for cotton cloth having yarn numbers from 31s to 50s inclusive."-p.3

Wallace, Euan. Speech ... Efforts of Department of overseas trade. Government anxious to help Lancashire. Manchester Chamber of Com.Mo.Rec. 47(5): 189-190. May 31,1936. (Published at Ship Canal House, King St., Manchester, 2, England) 287 M31

Report of a speech to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce April 28, 1936. Lancashire's cotton goods trade with other parts of the Empire is described.

What is "Lanital"? Snia's artificial wool. Textile Weekly 17(430): 626. May 29, 1936. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, 3, England) 304.8 T3127

The fibre is described.

Where Lancashire's cloth is woven. The decline of specialisation. Manchester Guardian Com. (North-East Lancashire): 6-7. May 29, 1936. (Published at Guardian Bldg., 3 Cross St., Manchester, 2, England) 286.8 M315

The author gives a brief description of the industries in the Lancashire area, and the trend in the cotton-textile industry.

The world produced one thousand million pounds of rayon last year. Total was less than ten million thirty years ago. Textile Mercury and Argus 94 (2459): (rayon sup.) 13,37. May 8,1936. (Published at 41 Spring Gardens, Manchester, England) 304.8 T318

World rayon production. Rayon Organon 7(6): 89-95, tables. June 10, 1936. (Published by Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., 21 East 40th St., New York, N.Y.) 304.8 T3128

Table shows rayon yarn and staple fiber production by country, 1900-1935.

The year in cotton. Developments giving new hope for Lancashire's future. Textile Mercury and Argus (46th Ann.Trade Rev.): 16-17. Feb.14,1936. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England) 304.8 T318

Annual review of the Lancashire cotton textile industry, 1935.

Supply and Movement

Argentine Republic. Junta nacional del algodón. La produccion de algodon en la Republica Argentina y en otros paises. Pub.no.2, 47pp., charts. Buenos Aires. 1935. 281.3729 Ar3

The production of cotton in the Argentine Republic and in other countries.

Bennett, J.E. Brazil takes advantage of our attitude toward exports. Cotton Digest 8(38-World ed.): 62. June 27,1936. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.) : 286.82 C822

Cillis, Emanuele de. Il cotone. Italia Agricola 73(3): 157-164,illus. March 1936. (Published at Palazzo Margherita, Via Vittorio Veneto, Rome, Italy) 16 Itl

Cotton.

The production of cotton in Italy is discussed.

Cotton. South.Calif.Crops 12(5): 11-12,table. 1936. (Published by Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, 1151 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.)

The 1935 California cotton crop is commented upon. The table shows acreage, yield and production by counties for 1933, 1934 and 1935.

Davis, C.C. Cotton exports and world trade. Cong. Rec.80(122): 10114-10116. June 18, 1936. (Published at Washington, D.C. 1936)

Address at "Memphis, Tenn., under the auspices of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, on June 17, 1936."

Excerpts in Cotton Digest 8(37): 5-6. June 20, 1936.

Developing new cottons. Governments of India, Egypt, and America co-operating with spinners. Textile Weekly 17(429): 588-589,tables. May 22, 1936. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, 3, England) 304.8 T3127

Work in India and Egypt is mentioned and plans of the American government are noted.

Final cotton estimate for 1935. Chinese Econ.Bull. 18(2): 247-248,tables. February 1936. (Published at 1040 North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China) 269.1 Ec7

"The area under cotton was 34,939,121 mou (excluding 9,625,075 mou of fields abandoned through floods or drought), and the anticipated yield of ginned cotton was put at 8,197,688 piculs," according to reports of twelve provinces and two municipalities of China.

[Garrard, W.M.] Active demand indicated for new crop staples. Staple Cotton Rev.14(6): 1-3. June 1936. (Published by the Staple Cotton

Cooperative Association, Greenwood, Miss.) 72.8 St22
The author discusses the present position of the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association with respect to stocks of staple cotton.

Howell, L.D. Need for staple improvement as to character and length. Cotton Digest 8(38-World ed.): 19-20. June 27,1936. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.) 286.82 C822

Lanham, W.B. Grade and staple reports of great aid to producers. Cotton Digest 8(38-World ed.): 44-45. June 27, 1936. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.) 286.82 C822
The work of the Grade and Staple Statistics Section, Division of Cotton Marketing, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, is described.

Large reduction in Argentine cotton crop. Foreign Crops and Markets 32(24): 738-739. June 15, 1936. (Published by Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.) 1.9 St2F
This report of the present situation in the Argentine Chaco is based upon a report by P.O. Nyhus.

Miege, E. Morocco as a cotton country. Manchester Guardian Com. (Morocco No.): 20. Feb. 9, 1936. (Published at Guardian Bldg., 3 Cross St., Manchester, 2, England) 286.8 M315
"The past history and possibilities of cotton growing in Morocco under French influence are reviewed and statistics are given. A Pima strain, No.67, appears to be the best; it yields about 1,200 kg. per hectare with a ginning percentage of 32-34 per cent. It is estimated that cotton would be more profitable than other crops in Morocco and its cultivation might be extended to nearly 10,000 bales per annum."- Textile Inst. Jour.27(4): A150. April 1936.

Morlicchio. Coltivazione ed industria del cotone in quel di Scafati (principato citra). Bollettino Tecnico del R. Instituto Sperimentale per le Coltivazioni del Tabacchi [Scafati] 33 (1): 5-11. January/February/March, 1936. (Published at Scafati, Italy.) 69.8 B63
Cotton cultivation and industry in Scafati.

South Africa. Department of agriculture. Division of plant industry. Review of 1933-34 cotton crop. 2pp.,tables, Durban. 1934. 270 So8322

Statistics of area, production, grade and staple of South African cotton are given.

United States Department of agriculture. The significance of agricultural imports. Letter from the Secretary of agriculture to Senator Louis Murphy transmitting a statement prepared by the Department of agriculture with regard to the causes and the significance of the recent increase in agricultural imports into the United States. U.S. Cong. 74th, 2d sess. Senate Doc.263, 27pp., Washington. 1936. 1 Ag86Si

Imports and exports of cotton are noted.

Prices

Browning, Voyd. Dr.Cox's opinion sound. Farm and Ranch 55(11): 5. June 1, 1936. (Published at 3306 Main St., Dallas, Tex.) 6 T31

Letter commenting on Dr. Cox's explanation of the rise in cotton prices.

Cutts, J.M. Estimated value in exchange and relative importance of commodities included in the weighted index number of wholesale commodity prices for the year 1935. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur.Labor Statis.3202, 30pp.,tables,mimeogr. [Washington, D.C. 1936]

Cotton and textiles are among the commodities used.

Cutts, J.M. Weekly fluctuations of wholesale commodity prices, 1932 to 1935. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur.Labor Statis.3201, 20pp.,tables,chart,mimeogr. [Washington, D.C. 1936]

Table 1 gives weekly index numbers of wholesale commodity prices by groups, 1932-1935. One group is textile products.

Drews, Max. Die weltrohstoffpreise in bewegung. Wirtschaftsdienst 21(1): 14-16,tables. Jan.3, 1936. (Published at Poststrasse 19, Hamburg,36, Germany) 280.8 W74

The world raw materials price in movement. "The influence of raw materials in World trade is discussed and the effects of political questions such as reciprocity are indicated. Statistics of German imports of cotton, wool, bast fibres and timber are tabulated and it is pointed out that although the average price paid to countries without restrictions in foreign trade is higher than the average, the tendency is for imports from these countries to increase at the expense of the 'bound' countries."- Textile Inst. Jour.27(4): A195. April 1936.

Kapadia, D.F. A statistical study of cotton prices in relation to quality and yield. Sankhya, Indian Jour.Statis.2(2): 125-134, tables, charts. April 1936. (Published by Karunabindu Biswas, 117-1 Bowbazar St., Calcutta, India)

"An important condition for progress in cotton industries is a closer co-ordination between agricultural production and market prices. An attempt has been made in this paper to study the interconnexions between quality, price and yield per acre of various Indian cottons. The reliability of such studies is however subject to certain limitations. In the first place, in many cases technical values of the cottons are empirically determined and are subject to considerable errors. Secondly, imperfect organization of the market of defective regulation of market prices which are affected by fluctuation in the judgment of the grader. Finally, prices are also affected by the relative proportion of long to short staple supply of cotton in a given season, so that cottons of the same basic quality may not fetch the same premium in two different seasons...

"Contrary to the opinion expressed by certain authorities the present analysis shows that the yield per acre of the longer staple cottons as compared to the short staple cottons is so low that it does not give an adequate net monetary return when the former is grown in preference to the latter."- Introduction.

Mahalanobis, P.C. A note on cotton prices in relation to quality and yield. Sankhya; Indian Jour.Statis. 2(2): 135-142, tables, charts. April 1936. (Published by Karunabindu Biswas, 117-1 Bowbazar St., Calcutta, India)

The author disagrees with the conclusions of D.F.Kapadia in his article entitled "Statistical study of cotton prices in relation to quality and yield" that "the yield per acre of the longer staple cottons as compared to the short staple cottons is so low that it does not give an adequate net monetary return when the former is grown in preference to the latter."

United States Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. To investigate the causes of the decline of cotton prices. Hearings ... Seventy-fourth Congress, second session pursuant to S.Res. Nos.103,125,172, and 182, resolutions to investigate the causes of the rapid decline in the price of cotton on the cotton exchanges before, on, or subsequent to March 11, 1935. 1524pp., tables. Washington, D.C., U.S.Govt.Print.Off., 1936.

Testimony of W.L.Clayton, E.F.Creekmore, J.H.McFadden, Jr., Adolph Weil, N.C.Williamson, and A.S.Wyllie, is included.

Marketing and Handling Methods and Practices

The cotton amendments. A discussion of Buyer's call cotton; Southern delivery; Grades deliverable; Single notice day; Limitation of interest; Trading by public outcry; Segregation of spot and commission businesses. 13pp. New York, Journal of Commerce, 1936.

This pamphlet is a reprint of three articles which appeared in the Journal of Commerce, May 6, 13 and 20,1936. Changes proposed by Congress in the manner of doing business in raw cotton and the cotton future exchanges are discussed.

Entrará en breve a funcionar en esta capital el Mercado a término para algodón y sus subproductos. Gaceta Algodonera 12(147): 21. Apr.30, 1936. (Published at Reconquista 331, Casilla Correo 550, Buenos Aires, Argentina) 72.8 G11

Brief introduction to the principal functions of the futures market for cotton and its products.

A superintendent discusses cotton buying. Cotton [Atlanta] 100(6): 95,97. June 1936. (Published by W.R.C.Smith Publishing Company, Grant Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.) 304.8 C823

Letter to the editor regarding cotton buying problems from the mill point of view.

Services and Facilities

Adams, L.M. Port of Corpus Christi enjoys rapid growth in past decade. Cotton Digest 8(38-World ed.): 50. June 27,1936. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.) 286.82 C822

Cotton--loss leader. Business Week no.345,p.11. Apr.11,1936. (Published at 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)

Describes the plan of the Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of its cotton. "The selling Scheme is simple. The corporation merely announced last week that from here on the cotton growers who borrowed 12¢ per lb. on their cotton in 1934 and 1935 may have it back for 1/4¢ less than the average spot price in ten Southern markets on any day they can sell it to the regular trade provided that the average market price is not less than 11-1/2¢, which would mean net of 11-1/4¢ in Washington."

The difference between this plan and Senator Smith's original cotton disposal bill is pointed out. In commenting on the plan, the writer says: "The plan is patently an endeavor to get the government out of a bag-holding position in the cotton market. As such it is admired by the cotton trade. But there is no assurance that any substantial amount of cotton can be disposed of within the time limits, and the trade is a little worried about this aspect of the plan."

Escuela oficial de clasificadores commerciales de algodon. Gaceta Algodonera 12(147): 15-17,illus. Apr.30,1936. (Published at Reconquista 331, Casilla Correo 550, Buenos Aires, Argentina) 72.8 G11

Official school for commercial classification of cotton.

Gabel, Siegfried. Cotton insurance is developed through years of experience. Cotton Digest 8(38-World ed.): 46. June 27, 1936. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.) 286.82 C822

Johnston, Oscar. Cotton exchanges are vital to marketing of southern crop. Cotton Digest 8(38-World ed.): 67-68,70. June 27,1936. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.) 286.82 C822

[Johnston, Oscar] Cotton pool to liquidate remaining spots on bids. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 37(24): 22. June 13,1936. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.) 304.8 C822

The program for sales from the 1933 cotton producers' pool beginning June 17 and continuing through July is announced.

Liquidation of pool cotton hastened by selling plan. Cotton Digest 8(36): 9. June 13, 1936. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.) 286.82 C822

A statement by Oscar Johnston showing the current position of the cotton pool is included. Plans for selling more pool cotton are also given.

Lucas, E.F. The brokers' part in cotton merchandising. Cotton Digest 8(38-World ed.): 60. June 27, 1936. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.) 286.82 C822

Nelson, A.A. Lake Charles comes forward as important port of Gulf. Cotton Digest 8(38-World ed.): 47. June 27, 1936. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bdlg., Houston, Tex.) 286.82 C822

O'Neil, G.E. Cotton controlling for the cotton trade. Cotton Digest 8(38-World ed.): 51. June 27, 1936. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston,Tex.) 286.82 C822
The function of the controller is described.

Peyton, Livingston. The staple cotton discount corporation. Staple Cotton Rev.14(6): 5-6. June 1936. (Published by the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association, Greenwood, Miss.) 72.8 St22
Paper presented at a meeting of the staff of the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association, May 13, 1936.

Rhodes, E.W. Port of Galveston dates back to start of Texas trade. Cotton Digest 8(38-World ed.): 42-43. June 27,1936. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.) 286.82 C822

Wait, J.R. Houston leads as cotton port with its phenomenal growth. Cotton Digest 8(38-World ed.): 52. June 27,1936. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.) 286.82 C822

Marketing Costs

Flexible cotton relief. Traffic World 57(22): 1037-1038. May 30,1936. (Published at 418 S.Market St., Chicago, Ill.) 288.8 T672
Adjustments in freight rates from the southwest and Mississippi Valley to New England ports proposed by examiner W.M.Cheseldine of the Interstate Commerce Commission, are noted.

[Gardside, A.H.] What are profits of average cotton merchandising firm? Cotton Digest 8(38-World ed.): 12,14-16. June 27,1936. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.) 286.82 C822
Extracts from the last chapter of "Cotton Goes to Market," by this author.

Cooperation in Marketing

Co-op meeting draws 1,000. Car.Co-op.14(6): 3-5, illus. June 1936. (Published at Fayetteville and Cabarrus Sts., Raleigh, N.C.)
A joint meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association and the Farmers Cooperative Exchange is reported.

Es muy próspero el desarrollo de la Cooperativa agricola ltda. de Roque Sáenz Pena (Chaco). El último ejercicio marcó el record de venta

de algodón. Gaceta Algodonera 12(147): 5-6. Apr.30, 1936. (Published at Reconquista 331, Casilla Correo 550, Buenos Aires, Argentina) 72.8 G11

The development of the Cooperative Agriculture Ltd. de Rogue Sáenz Pena (Chaco) is very successful. Last report marks the record of the sale of cotton.

History of Mid-south--objectives and its relation-ship to Amer.Cotton cooperative ass'n. Mid-So. Cotton News 13(11): 4. June 1936. (Published at 822 Falls Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.) 72.8 C8295

This brief statements gives the history and objectives of the Mid-South Cotton Growers' Association.

McDougal, W.C. Handling applications in the general office. Staple Cotton Rev.14(6): 6-7. June 1936. (Published by the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association, Greenwood, Miss.) 72.8 St22

Paper presented at a meeting of the staff of the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association, May 13, 1936.

Merritt, C.L. Merchants view of co-op.marketing. Cotton Trade Jour.16(24): 1,3-4. June 13,1936. (Published at 810 Union St., New Orleans, La.) 72.8 C8214

Robertson, Caffey. Cotton co-operatives ignore true principles of system. Cotton Digest 8 (38-World ed.): 8-11. June 27,1936. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.) 286.82 C822

The author briefly summarizes the history of cotton cooperative associations to show that they are not truly farmer cooperatives.

UTILIZATION

Fiber, Yarn, and Fabric Quality

Ahmad, Nazir. The effects of storing cotton bales in the open and inside a shed at Karachi. India. Indian Central Cotton Com. Technol.Lab. Technol. Bull.(ser.A) 30, 24pp., tables,charts. Bombay, 1936. 72.9 In2332A

References, p.12.

The tests showed that cotton kept under a shed deteriorated less than that in the open. The tests also "lead to the unexpected result that if bales of these cottons are kept for some time, either in the open in the tholeyard or inside a shed, stronger yarns would be obtained than would be the case if the cotton were processed soon after baling."

Bradley, H. Theory of adsorption. Faraday Soc.Trans. 31(12): 1652-1655. December 1935. (Published by Gurney and Jackson, 33 Paternoster Row, London, England) 382 F22

"The author's adsorption equation ... is tested on the data for several systems including that of cotton and water vapour."- Textile Inst.Jour. 27(3): A127. March 1936.

Brandt, C.D. Quality cotton for spinner is important to the producer. Cotton Digest 8(38): 4,14-15. June 27,1936. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.) 286.82 C822

Effects of production and ginning methods on quality factors desired by spinners are discussed.

Clark, G.L. The macromolecule and the micelle as structural units in biological materials, with special reference to cellulose. Cold Spring Harbor Symposia on Quantitative Biology 2: 28-34,illus. 1934. (Published by Biological Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, L.I., N.Y.) 442.9 C672C v.2

Footnote references.

Discussion, pp.35-38.

Coulson, A.F.W. The American cotton crop. Recent developments in production methods. Textile Weekly 17(432): 677-678,680. June 12, 1936. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, 3, England) 304.8 T3127

"Abstract from paper at the Textile Institute Annual Conference, June 5, 1936."

"In this report it has been shown that the quality of a cotton may be lowered in two principal ways during harvesting and ginning: the first by rough harvesting causing an increase in trash content and perhaps some slight admixture of weevil damaged, stained or weakened cotton and the second by late harvesting and exposure in the field causing an increase in trash content, a discolouration of the lint and perhaps a weakening of the fibre."

Dalmon, René. Nitration de la cellulose par la vapeur d'anhydride azotique. Académie des Sciences Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaire 201(23): 1123-1124. Dec.2,1935. (Published at Quai des Grands-Augustins, 55, Paris, France) 505 P21

Nitration of cellulose with nitrogen pentoxide vapor.

"Pure N_2O_5 was passed over dried cotton in a tube by a current of dry air or O_2 at the ordinary

temp. The reaction proceeds according to $C_6H_7O_2(OH)_3 + 3N_2O_5 = C_6H_7O_2(NO_3)_3 + 3HNO_3$ the HNO_3 appearing as dew in the cotton. After washing, etc., the product is pure trinitrate (14.12% N).- C.A.Silberrad."- Chem.Abs.30(3): 854. Feb.10,1936.

Fischer, H. Die faserfeinheitsbestimmung nach der wägungsmethode. Deutsche Wollen-Gewerbe 67(18,36): 240,242,537-540,illus. Mar.2, May 4,1935. (Published at Lindenberg 35, Grünberg i. Schles.,Germany)

The determination of the fineness of the fiber according to the weighing method.

"An app. is shown and described by means of which it is possible to calc. the fineness of any textile fiber from detns. of its wt. and length. Detailed directions are given for employing this app. for detg. the av. fiber length and av. fiber fineness either separately or together. Math.formulas are developed for making all necessary calcns. The max. error by this method is ± 2% which is smaller than that obtainable with any microscopic method. This method is, therefore, usable in industrial plants as well as in labs. Other procedures are described for judging the spinning values of textile fibers and which are based upon the weighing method.- Leopold Scheflan."- Chem.Abs.29(22): 8340. Nov.20, 1935.

Hart, Ralph. Notes on cotton warp sizing. Textile Bull.50(14): 5-7,illus. June 4, 1936. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.) 304.8 Sc82

To be continued.

"The primary function of sizing of cotton warps is to make the strength of the individaul cotton fibers as effective as possible by cementing them together and secondary, to protect them against being rubbed up again during weaving. Unsized yarns under tension break partly by actual breakage of the fibers and partly by their slipping apart. In the sized yarn the fiber-cling or resistance to slip is greatly increased as a result of the cementing effect of the size. The strength of the sized yarn is still further enhanced by the surrounding film of size and the larger number of effective fibers, which offer greater resistance to breakage. It acts more as if it were a single large solid fiber."

Heuser, E. The nature of cellulose. Paper Trade Jour.101(21): 39-46; (22): 35-41; (23): 39-42. Nov.21,28, Dec.5,1935. (Published at 15 West 47th St., New York, N.Y.) 302.8 P196

Bibliographies at ends of chapters.

"An historical review is presented of the theories relating to the nature and constitution of cellulose. The current conception of a micellar aggregation of chain molecules is discussed in greater detail, with inclusion of information yielded by x-ray studies. Reference is made to the micro structure of cellulose and to its colloid properties.-C."- Textile Inst. Jour.27(2): A87. February 1936.

Also in Amer.Dyestuff Reptr.25(3): 55-60,80. Feb.10,1936.

Kjellstrand, Stig. Die spezifische festigkeit von geweben und ihre praktische bedeutung. Monatschrift für Textil-Industrie 50(11,12): 254-257, 278-280,tables,charts. November,December 1935. (Published by Theodor Martins Textilverlag, Dörrienstrasse 9, Leipzig C 1, Germany) 304.8 L53

The specific strength of fabrics and its practical importance.

"The relations between fibre, yarn and fabric strengths are discussed and it is shown that the strength of a fabric of high yarn density is practically independent of the twist and irregularity of the constituent yarns and bears no close relation to the strength of the yarns but is dependent on the strength of the fibers. For such fabrics it is possible to determine a specific strength which is independent of the area of cross-section of the fabric. The results of tests on various cotton and woollen fabrics are given ... It is shown that in the case of cotton fabrics comparisons of the specific fabric strengths provide a more convenient basis for the comparison of the quality of the cotton used than determinations of hair length, fineness and strength."- Textile Inst.Jour.27(4): A181. April 1936.

Nayak, H.R. Influence of storage on some of the fibre-properties of Dharwar cotton. Indian Jour. Agr.Sci.6(1): 52-62,tables,charts. February 1936. (Published by Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Delhi, India) 22 Ag83I

"References": p.62.

"The experiments described in this paper refer to the controlled conditions of storage in laboratory, where most of the harmful effects of micro-organisms and climate are eliminated. A small sample (2 lb.) of Dharwar I (1928-29) cotton was stored in a cupboard in March 1929 for a period of three and a half years, and periodic tests were made at an interval of six

months commencing from September 1929. There was found to be no significant change in any of the three fibre-properties,--length, weight and strength--studied. The colour of the cotton, however, was observed to change slightly. The practical conclusion that can be drawn from these experiments is that if due to pressure of work a sample of this cotton is left untested for a year or so, it is permissable to test it afterwards for these three fibre-properties, provided due care has been taken in storing the sample."-Summary.

Neale, S.M. Modifications of cellulose. Amer. Dyestuff Reptr.25(11): 287-289. June 1,1936. (Published by Howes Publishing Co., Inc., 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.) 306.8 Am3

Footnote references.

"Cellulose is not a perfectly definite chemical individual--like sodium chloride,for instance-- as various samples of cellulose differ widely in physical characteristics and to a less extent in chemical properties too. On this account it is not possible to define with precision the properties which justify the use of the term 'cellulose'." Some of the properties are described.

New facts on strength of cotton start breeding for fine short staple. First cross of silky, short-fibre Hopi Indian cotton and Acala, well-known upland variety, shows promise. Mid-So. Cotton News 13(11): 8. June 1936. (Published at 822 Falls Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.) 72.8 C8295

Statement by R.W.Webb relating to work of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Okabe, Kenzo, and Titani, Toshizo. Die konzentration der schweren istope in zellulosen. Chem.Soc. Japan Bull.10(9): 465-466,tables. September 1935. (Published by the Chemical Society of Japan, Tokyo, Japan) 365 T57B

The concentration of heavy isotopes in cellulose.

"Several substances contg. cellulose were dried in air at 100°, then burned in a current of air and the H_2O formed was collected ... The sp. gr. increases with the purity of the cellulose, and is not greater in the growing parts of the plants ... E.R.Rushton."- Chem.Abs.30(2): 356. Jan.20,1936.

Patel, B.S., and Srinagabhushana. Variation in the fibre-properties of similar strains of cotton grown in different tracts of Gujarat. Indian Jour.Agr.Sci.6(1): 63-71,tables,charts. February 1936. (Published by Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Delhi, India) 22 Ag83I

"References": p.71.

"There is no significant variation in mean fibre-length of most of the types discussed above, when grown on the different farms of Broach, Surat and Viramgam...The high maturity and high fibre-weight per inch in Viramgam and the low maturity and low fibre-weight per inch in Broach taken in conjunction with each other respectively indicate a probable relative weakness in Broach samples as compared with similar ones of Viramgam."-Conclusions.

Pearson, E.S. The application of statistical methods to industrial standardization and quality control. British Standards Inst. British standard specifications 600, 161pp.,tables. London. 1935. 290.9 B77

"The example of tests on cloth has been used to illustrate a form of problem which arises in sampling a consignment of material in order to secure conformity with specification. It has suggested the importance of establishing the relationship between size of sample and the precise rules to be laid down for acceptance or rejection, based on the resulting tests."

Sakostschikoff, A.P. Eine neue methode zur bestimmung des reifegrades der baumwollfaser. Faserforschung 12(1): 22-31,illus.,tables. Oct.15,1935. (Published at Leipzig, Germany) 73.8 F26

A new method for determining the maturity of the cotton fiber.

"A description is given of a method for determining the degrees of maturity of cotton fibers based on the capacity of the dry fibre, on swelling in an alkali solution to regain its original cylindrical shape. After treatment with alkali, the fibers are washed and stained with a 1 per cent aqueous solution of Congo red. Microscopic examination reveals the following classes. (1) mature fibres of cyclindrical shape and stained a deep red; (2) partially mature fibres, also a deep red, but showing convolutions; (3) immature fibres showing convolutions, and stained a pale rose; (4) dead fibres, unstained, and ribbon-like in shape. The derivation of the cellulose content from the degree of maturity is demonstrated."-Textile Inst.Jour.27(4): A179-A180. April 1936.

Science of air conditioning vitally affects design and operation of cotton mill machinery. Saco-Lowell Bull.7(6): 1-5. November 1935. (Published by the Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass.)

The effect of proper humidity on regain, evenness of laps, twist, etc. is described.

Seifriz, William. Spierer lens and colloidal structure. Indus.and Engin.Chem.(Indus.ed.) 28(1): 136-140,illus. January 1936. (Published by American Chemical Society, Mills Bldg., Washington, D.C.) 381 J825

"The purpose of the present article is to clarify some of the misconceptions which have arisen in regard to the Spierer lens, to elucidate further the optical principles on which the lens rests, and to show that the types of structures revealed by the lens in diverse forms of colloidal matter are real and capable of verification by other methods." Work on cellulose structure is included for illustration...

Sherwood, H.F. The radiography of cloth. Textile Inst. Jour.27(5): T162-T170,illus. May 1936. (Published at 16 St.Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, 3, England) 73.9 T31

"Grenz-ray radiography offers a new method for the study of structural details of textile samples. It can distinguish the characteristics of the weave, often gives significant information about the yarn, readily detects the presence of metallic weighting of the cloth, and shows the presence and character of defects in the weave or yarn."

Sisson, W.A. X-ray studies of crystallite orientation in cellulose fibers. II. Synthetic fibers from bacterial cellulose membranes. Jour.Phys. Chem.40(3): 343-359,illus. March 1936. (Published by Williams & Wilkins Co., Mount Royal and Guilford Aves., Baltimore, Md.)

"References": pp.358-359.

Thompson, A.W. 13% improvement in breaking strength of filling yarn result of adequate humidity in spinning. Textile World 86(7): 1266-1267,illus. June 1936. (Published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.) 304.8 T315

Turner, H.A. Some aspects of the oxidation of cellulose. Soc.Dyers & Colourists Jour.51 (10): 345-352, diagrs. October 1935. (Published at Ocean Chambers, 32/34 Piccadilly, Bradford, Yorkshire, England) 306.9 Sol

Report of a paper read at a meeting of the Manchester Section, Society of Dyers & Colourists, March 15, 1935.

Technology of Manufacture

Barker, A.F. An historical introduction to the third method of yarn spinning. Textile Inst.Jour. 27(5): P98-P110,illus. May 1936. (Published at 16 St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, 3, England) 73.9 T31

"There are two accepted methods of yarn spinning. The first, and probably the older, is based upon fibre-arrangement followed by twist; the second is based upon fibre arrangement effected through twist, or as is now commonly stated 'draft against twist.' It is proposed now to examine a third method of spinning which has been but recently clearly defined ... The third method of spinning resolves itself into the question as to whether it is possible to take a well prepared roving and drawing it off tuft by tuft--say drawing twelve tufts from one inch--reforming these tufts into a satisfactory continuous sliver with or without the assistance of twist."

Bird, S.B. Cotton drying. Textile Research 6(8): 359-360. June 1936. (Published by United States Institute for Textile Research, 65 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.) 304.8 T293

Paper read at conference on textile drying, held under the auspices of the Research Council of the U.S. Institute for Textile Research, New York City, May 6, 1936.

Methods of drying cotton cloth are described.

A brief history of Saco-Lowell Roth better drafting. How long draft became better draft--A simple explanation of the three systems in use today. Saco-Lowell Bull.8(1): 105,illus. April 1936. (Published by the Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass.)

Buck, Lucien. The mechanism of drying textile fibres and fabrics. Textile Research 6(8): 373-378. June 1936. (Published by the United States Institute for Textile Research, 65 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.) 304.8 T293

Paper read at conference on textile drying held under the auspices of the Research Council of U.S. Institute for Textile Research, New York City, May 6, 1936.

Also in Amer.Wool and Cotton Reptr.50(25): 7-8, 16. June 18, 1936.

Cleaning cotton card flats. An improvement to the combination flat stripping brush for revolving flat carding engines. Textile Manfr.

62(735): 101,illus. March 1936. (Published by Emmott & Co., Ltd., 31 King St. West, Manchester, 3, England) 304.8 T3126

Cobb, J.C. Experiences with long draft spinning. Rayon and Melliand Textile Mo.17(6): 388-389, table. June 1936. (Published by Rayon Publishing Corporation, 303 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.) 304.8 R21

A comber sliver analysis. The result of tests on three different types of combers operated in the same mill under identical conditions. Saco-Lowell Bull.8(1): 7-13, illus.,charts. April 1936. (Published by Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass.)

Comments on article about oil spraying on cotton. Cotton [Atlanta] 100(6): 97,99. June 1936. (Published by W.R.C.Smith Publishing Company, Grant Bldg., Atlanta,Ga.) 304.8 C823
A letter to the editor discussing an article by "T.R." on "My experience with spraying oil on cotton."

D., C.R. The scutcher. Textile Manfr.62(735): 83-84, 90,illus. March 1936. (Published by Emmott & Co., Ltd., 31 King St. West, Manchester, 3, England) 304.8 T3126

Fibre control. A comparison of the conventional three-roll system and Saco-Lowell Roth better drafting system. Saco-Lowell Bull.8(2): 1-6, illus. June 1936. (Published by the Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass.)

Geisse, R.F. Spinning with variable speed in India. Indian Textile Jour.57(547): 245-246,diagrs.,illus. Apr.15,1936. (Published at Military Square, Fort, Bombay, India.) 304.8 In2

Hunter, J.T. Textile drying apparatus. Textile Research 6(8): 369-373. June 1936. (Published by United States Institute for Textile Research, 65 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.) 304.8 T293
Paper read at conference held under the auspices of the Research Council of U.S. Institute for Textile Research, New York City, May 6, 1936.

Jones, B.M. Importance of air movement in drying. Textile Research 6(8): 378-380. June 1936. (Published by United States Institute for Textile Research, 65 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.) 304.8 T293

Paper read at conference held under the auspices of the Research Council of U.S. Institute for Textile Research, New York City, May 6, 1936.

Merrill, G.R. Effect of twist contraction and waste removal on calculations for cotton organizations. Textile World 86(7): 1260-1261,table,chart. June 1936. (Published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.) 304.8 T315
The second of a series of articles.

Observer, A.K. Thoughts and questions for cotton mill overseers. Rayon and Melliand Textile Mo. 17(6): 386-387. June 1936. (Published by Rayon Publishing Corporation, 303 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.) 304.8 R21
Causes of waste in a cotton spinning mill are discussed.

Platt brothers and co.,ltd. Electro-pneumatic cotton lap-making. Single-process systems from cotton bale opening to lap-forming, the cotton being "bloomed" and regularity controlled by electrical means. Textile Manfr.62(735): 102,illus. March 1936. (Published by Emmott & Co., Ltd., 31 King St. West, Manchester, 3, England) 304.8 T3126

Reclaiming cotton from waste. Details of a new double opener for recovering good fibre from cotton waste. Textile Recorder 53(638): 40, illus. May 15,1936. (Published at Old Colony House, Manchester, 2, England) 304.8 T311

Research on textile drying. Conference demonstrates its need and asks U.S.Institute to undertake it. Textile Research 6(8): 354-358. June 1936. (Published by United States Institute for Textile Research, 65 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.) 308.8 T293
Report of a conference held under the auspices of the Research Council of U.S. Institute for Textile Research, New York City, May 6, 1936.
Also reported in Textile World 86(7): 1274-1275. June 1936.

Rivenbark, W.O. Setting the comber. Textile Bull. 50(14): 10-11. June 4,1936. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourt St., Charlotte, N.C.) 304.8 So82
Third in a series of articles.

[Rooney, Tom] The Rooney hi-drafting system. Cotton [Atlanta] 100(1): 68,illus. January 1936. (Published by W.R.C.Smith Publishing Company, Grant Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.) 304.8 C823

"The Rooney 'Hi-Drafting' system is applied on card room machinery, and prepares roving in such a manner that it can be spun on the conventional spinning frame, where the only changes made are in the draft gears ... A sketch of an installation for roving frames is shown."- Textile Inst.Jour. 27(4): A157. April 1936.

The Saco-Lowell cleaning and blending reserve. Saco-Lowell Bull.8(2): 16-19,illus. June 1936. (Published by the Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass.)

This method of obtaining "uniformity of lap structure and lap cleanliness" is described.

[Southern textile association. Tennessee division] Permanent officers elected by this new group at Knoxville meeting--discussions on carding, spinning and weaving--foremanship and relation to employes. Amer.Wool & Cotton Reptr.50(22): 7-8, 13. May 28,1936. (Published by Frank P.Bennett & Co., Inc., 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.) 304.8 W88

"The first regular meeting of the recently organized Tennessee Division of the Southern Textile Association was held May 16 at Knoxville."

Also reported in Textile World 86(7): 1292-1293. June 1936; Cotton[Atlanta]100(6): 65-66,68, 105,107, June 1936.

Special equipment for lining and leveling. System most satisfactory for erection of new frames also available for mill use. Saco-Lowell Bull.7 (6): 5-9,illus. November 1935. (Published by the Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass.)

"A description is given of the Guillet system, embodying a scientific method of lining and levelling, for the installation of textile machinery. The application of the devices is illustrated by reference to roller stands."- Textile Inst.Jour. 27(3): A105. March 1936.

Stansfield, R. Preparing cotton waste for spinning. Textile Recorder 53(638): 18-20,illus. May 15, 1936. (Published at Old Colony House, Manchester, 2, England) 304.8 T311

To be continued.

Swann, E.N. The application of sulphur dyes to raw cotton. Textile Weekly 17(428): 595,597. May 15, 1936. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, 3, England) 304.8 T3127

Das zweckmässige reparieren der lederdruckzylinder. Spinner und Weber 54(10): 1-7,illus. Mar.6, 1936. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany) 304.8 Sp41

The practical reparing of leather-covered rollers.

"The re-covering of worn top rollers is described in detail and machines and guages used for this purpose are shown. The reconditioning of slightly worn surfaces is briefly discussed and precautions to be taken to reduce wear on leather coverings are indicated."-Textile Inst. Jour.27(5): A209. May 1936.

Technology of Consumption

[Coffin, H.E.] Cotton highways may prove important factor to producer. Cotton Digest 8(34): 11-15. May 30,1936. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.) 286.82 C822

"Excerpts of an address."

Curing concrete pavement with wet cotton mats. Texas highway department tests result in specifications for mats--used 58 times. Concrete 43(12): 20. December 1935. (Published at 400 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.) 299.8 C743

A paper presented by J.G.Rollins at a short course in highway engineering given at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College is summarized. Specifications for the mats are given.

Everett, C.K. Cotton for highways. Amer.Cotton Grower 2(1): 8-9,illus. June 1936. (Published at 535 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.) 72.8 Am32

487,000 bales of cotton, 29,650,000 yards of cotton upholstery used annually by tire and motor industries. The outlet for agriculture broadening every day through work of the scientist and advance of industry. Mfrs.Rec.105(6): 30-31. June 1936. (Published at Commerce and Water St., Baltimore, Md.) 297.8 M31

Quantities of cotton and other products used by one motor company are also given.

Fritsche, C.B. The farm chemurgic council. Cotton Digest 8(38-World ed.): 33-34. June 27,1936. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.) 286.82 C822

Uses of cotton are mentioned.

Geisser, Ludwig. Die grosse wichtigkeit der textilen belange beim luftschiff "LZ129". Spinner und Weber 54(9): 6-8,10,12-14. Feb.28,1936. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9 Leipzig, Germany) 304.8 Sp4l

The great importance of textiles in the airship "LZ129".

"The importance of textile materials in the construction of the German airship 'LZ129' is emphasized. The outer envelope is composed of fine cotton material of high quality and linen fabric is used in parts requiring very high strength. Nets prepared from ramie fibre are used to support the gas cells. About 35,000 sq.m.of cotton and linen fabrics have been used in the construction of this airship. The fabric envelope is coated with a cellulose acetate lacquer containing aluminum powder."- Textile Inst.Jour.27(5): A219. May 1936.

Niles, P.W. Cotton underwear stages a comeback as women decide they like the soft feel and new stitches. Textile World 86(7): 1268-1269,illus. June 1936. (Published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.) 304.8 T315

Certain constructions are described.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of standards. Book cloths, buckrams, and impregnated fabrics for bookbinding purposes except library bindings. Commercial standard CS57-36 effective from March 1, 1936. A recorded standard of the industry approved by the American standards association as American tentative standard CS57-36. U.S. Dept.Com.,Bur.Standards CS57-36, 15pp.,Washington, D.C. 1936. 157.88 C73

COTTONSEED AND COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

Briggs, F.A. Know your cottonseed. Farm and Ranch 55(11): 17. June 1, 1936. (Published at 3306 Main St., Dallas, Tex.) 6 T31

Based on a report by A.M.Dickson "on cottonseed prices in the United States recently issued by the Cotton Marketing Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration."

Gurevich, M. Anatomy and microchemistry of the cottonseed. Chem.Abs.29(22): 8051. Nov.20,1935. (Published by American Chemical Society, Mills Bldg., Washington, D.C.) 381 Am33C

From Masloboino Zhirovoe Delo 11: 301-2. 1935.

"Resin glands and pure gossypol gave with orcinol

and phloroglucinol in HCl at room temp. an identical red reaction. Xylose gives, only on heating, red with phloroglucinol and green with orcinol. Hence the reaction in resin glands may be conditioned by the presence of gossypol and not that of pentosans as claimed by Reeves and Valle ... On boiling specimens, previously freed from the gossypol, with orcinol and phloroglucinol in HCl the presence of pentosans in the cellular integuments of the ovule was located.-Chas.Blanc."

Jasspon, W.H. A national policy for oils and fats. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 37(24): 7-10,13-14,17. June 13,1936. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.) 304.8 C822

Address before the National Cottonseed Products Association, New Orleans, June 3, 1936.

Lyutenberg, A., and Mirer, A. A rapid method for the determination of crude fiber in oil seeds and their press cakes. Chem.Abs.29(21): 7683. Nov.10,1935. (Published by American Chemical Society, Mills Bldg., Washington, D.C.) 381 Am33C

From Zeit. f. Untersuch. v. Lebensm.69: 331-336. 1935.

"The method of Kürschner-Hanak (C.A.25,1601) must be considered the most suitable for the detn. of crude fiber in oil seeds and press cake of sunflowers, hemp, cotton and castor-oil plant. Of all methods investigated by L. and M., the Kürschner-Hanak method possesses the following advantages: the removal of the oil from the material being investigated is unnecessary; the residues obtained are distinguished by their purity and constancy of values; the amt. of reagents and the time necessary for the detn. are small. The results of crude-fiber detns. by the method of Kürschner-Hanak and that of Henneberg-Stohmann differ widely from each other L. and M. believe the latter method should be abandoned. Also in Trudui VMiiZh 1934, No.2, 82-96.- F.L.Dunlap."

McKinney, R.S., and Jamieson, G.S. The determination of the lint on cottonseed and the cellulose in hull fibre. Oil & Soap 13(6): 139-140. June 1936. (Published by Gillette Publishing Co., 400 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.) 307.8 J82

Meloy, G.S. History of cotton seed and need for established grades. Cotton Digest 8(38-World ed.): 35-41 table, chart. June 27,1936. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston,Tex.) 286.82 C822

Morrison, F.B. Feeds and feeding. A handbook for the student and stockman. 20th ed., 1050pp., illus.,tables. Ithaca, N.Y., Morrison Publishing Co., 1936. 389.7 H39 ed.20
Cottonseed and cottonseed by-products, pp.360-367.

Murray, John. The rise of the lowly cotton seed to prominence. Cotton Digest 8(38-World ed.): 26-28. June 27,1936. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.) 286.82 C822
Uses of cottonseed and its products are mentioned.

[National cottonseed products association, inc. Educational service] Dutch export oil to United States ... Buy less cottonseed cake. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 37(19): 33. May 9, 1936. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas,Tex.) 304.8 C822
Figures are given for 1933, 1934 and 1935. The information, from a recent review by Homer Brett, American consul at Rotterdam, may be obtained in "The Netherland Oil-Seed-Crushing Industry."

Podol'skaya, M. Influence of gossypol on color of cottonseed oil. Chem.Abs.29(22): 8376. Nov.20, 1935. (Published by American Chemical Society, Mill Bldg., Washington, D.C.) 381 Am33C
From Masloboino Zhirovoe Delo: 128-131. 1935.
"Gossypol deepened the color of cottonseed oil in proportion to concn. in the range 0.2-0.8%. Heat brings out a max. color intensity between 90° and 120° then a min. is traversed between 120° and 150° while the gossypol concn. decreases. In storage the heated oil loses both in color intensity and in gossypol content, unless the concn. of unchanged gossypol after heating was very low.- Julian F.Smith."

[Pool, E.D.] Deplores lack of seed grading method. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 37(24): 20. June 13, 1936. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.) 304.8 C822
Letter urging better marketing practices for cottonseed.

Reid, J.E. Present trends in elevating, conveying and power transmitting equipment for the cottonseed oil mill. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 37 (22): 3-4. May 30,1936. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.) 304.8 C822

"Address before the joint convention of oil-mill superintendents, Memphis, Tenn., May 23, 1936."

Rufimskii, P. Ozonization of the fat acids of cottonseed oil. Amer.Dyestuff Reptr.12(7): 156. July 1935. (Published by Howes Publishing Co., Inc., 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.) 306.8 Am3

From Maslovoino Zhirovoe Delo 9(4): 41-42. 1934.

"Treatment of the fat acids of cottonseed oil with air or ozonized O exerts a considerable bleaching action and effects the following modifications in their analytical characteristics: solidification temp. of the fat acids increases (rises from 29.6° to 37.9°); the mean mol. wt. at first increases during the 1st stage of oxidation, and then decreases progressively; the I no. decreases steadily during the whole period of oxidation; the hydrozy acid content increases considerably (up to over 55%)."

Snapp, O.I. Paradichlorobenzene-crude cottonseed oil emulsion for the control of the peach borer. U.S.Dept.Agr., Bur.Ent.and Plant Quar., E-328, 2pp.,table,mimeogr. [Washington, D.C.] 1934.

The method of preparing and applying the emulsion is described.

[Texas cottonseed crushers' association] Texas crushers' meet one of best in history; Womble is new president. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 37(25): 10,19,22. June 20,1936. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas,Tex.) 304.8 C822

Brief report of meeting held in San Antonio, June 15-16, 1936.

Ward, A.L. The ginners' interest in cottonseed oil. Cotton Ginners' Jour.7(8): 7,9-11,illus. May 1936. (Published by Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, 109 North Second Ave., Dallas, Tex.) 304.8 C824

Address at convention of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, Fort Worth, April 3, 1936.

Ward, A.L. Quality products essential to life of cottonseed crushing industry. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 37(22): 6-7,15. May 30, 1936. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas,Tex.) 304.8 C822

"Address delivered at the joint convention of oil-mill superintendents, Memphis, Tenn., May 21, 1936."

Zaitchenko, P. New apparatus for determining the oil content of seeds. Chem.Abs.29(17): 6085.

Sept.10,1935. (Published by American Chemical Society, Mills Bldg., Washington, D.C.) 381 Am33C
From Masloboino Zhirovoe Delo 10(2): 19-21. 1934.
"The app. consists of an extractor suspended in a flask and surmounted by a vertical condenser, and is constructed in such a manner that the soln. formed is simultaneously filtered.- A. Papineau-Couture."

LEGISLATION, REGULATION, AND ADJUDICATION

Aull, Ruth. The content of NIRA administrative legislation. Part F: a type case: the cotton textile code. U.S.Natl.Rec.Admin.Div.of review. Special studies section. Work materials. no.35,84pp.,mimeogr. [Washington, D.C.] 1936.
"This part of the study sets forth the changing substantive content of the Cotton Textile Code from the date of its original approval--July 9, 1933--to May 27,1935, when the Supreme Court's decision in the Schechter case suspended the operation of all codes. In addition to describing the changes wroght in the code through the administrative processes of conditions in the order of approval, amendments, exemptions and stays, the effect of general Executive and Administrative orders on specific sections of the code is also shown."-Introduction.

Australia lowers duties on British cotton and rayon piece-goods. How Lancashire industry will benefit. Textile Weekly 17(430): 629,table. May 29, 1936. (Published at 49, Deansgate, Manchester, 3, England) 304.8 T3127
The rates are given.

Bankhead expense refund. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 7(9): 7. June 1936. (Published by Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, 109 North Second Ave., Dallas, Tex.) 304.8 C824
"A summary of what has been done in regard to seeking a refund for the ginners of the money expended to administer the Bankhead Act" is given.

Boyle, J.E. The cotton South and the tariff. Cotton Digest 8(38-World ed.): 5-6. June 27, 1936. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.) 286.82 C822
The author urges a policy of reciprocal trade in order that foreign trade in cotton may be maintained.

Canadian tariff reductions. Outcome of tariff board inquiry. Manchester Chamber of Com.Mo.Rec.47(5): 177-179. May 31,1936. (Published at Ship Canal House, King St., Manchester, 2, England) 287 M31

A statement by "J.Nelson, leader of the delegation which visited Canada last December to present the Lancashire evidence to the Tariff Board" is reported. The new rates for cotton and rayon goods are given.

Gt.Brit.Laws, Statutes,etc.(1936). Cotton spinning industry act, 1936. [26 Geo.5 & 1 Edw.8.Ch.21] 23pp., [London,1936]

The act was approved May 29, 1936. It provides for a Spindles Board with power to acquire and dispose of redundant spinning machinery.

Mancunian. Australia's gesture to Lancashire sets Japan a problem. If India followed this lead. Manchester Guardian Com.32(832): 497. May 29, 1936. (Published at Guardian Bldg., 3 Cross St., Manchester, 2, England) 286.8 M315

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Partial contents: Agenda, p.4; Minutes, pp.5-11; Appendices, I.-Administrator's address, pp.11-12; II.-President's address,pp.12-14; III.-Secretary's report, pp.15-17; IV.-Report of advisory committee in England, p.18; VI.-Statistics relating to Sea Island cotton industry in the British West Indies, pp.20-23; IX.-Report of the work of the research station in St. Vincent of the Empire cotton corporation, by S.H.Evelyn, pp.24-34; X.-An account of manurial experimental work on cotton in progress in St.Vincent, pp.35-36

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